INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Copies of Anniversary Booklet for Sale

Copies of "40th Anniversary; National Canners Association," the 36-page illustrated brochure containing a history of the N.C.A. and a character sketch of the founding Secretary, Frank E. Gorrell, were made available at the Convention to those attending the Gorrell Testimonial Dinner and have since been distributed to members of the Association. A few additional copies were left over from this distribution and are available at the printing cost of $1.75 each.

N.C.A. at Tennessee-Kentucky Meet

Three N.C.A. officials will take part next week in the annual convention of the Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association at Nashville, Tenn., February 10. Past President Fred A. Stare will review the history and progress of the National Canners Association. Secretary Carlos E. Campbell will outline the steps taken by the canning industry to meet the problems of reconversion. Norris H. Sanborn, N.C.A. Sanitation head, will discuss the industry's program for cannery sanitation.

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The Association this past week mailed to all fruit and vegetable canners a reporting form requesting an immediate designation of can sizes not now authorized under Conservation Order M-81 that will be needed in this coming season's operations. This can size survey is being made by the Association for the purpose of developing an overall list of can sizes required by fruit and vegetable canners and it is undertaken pursuant to recommendations of the Association's Committee on Simplification of Containers and a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at its last meeting. The Committee's recommendation and the Board's resolution called for an independent survey of industry opinion as to what sizes should be recommended for inclusion in the present Simplified Practice Recommendation (SPR-155).

Marketing Agreement Hearing

Congress again has been requested, through the introduction of H. R. 452 by Chairman Clifford R. Hope of the House Committee on Agriculture, to bring canning crops within the orders sections of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. The bill is sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation and other representatives of fruit and vegetable producers. Hearings of the measure were held before the Committee on January 29 and 30 and are to be resumed at a date to be announced by the Committee. Enactment of the bill would give the Department of Agriculture authority to issue orders, pursuant to a marketing agreement entered into by growers of any agricultural commodity, that could control the volume of a processor's pack, the area in which he might market his product, and the quality of his product. Such authority and many other powers could be exercised when two-thirds of the growers and 50 percent of the canners of a particular commodity favored the proposal or upon the direction of the President should 50 (see *Marketing Agreements Hearings*, page 120)

FDA to Study Standards for Canned Asparagus

Authority has been given the Association by the Food and Drug Administration to inform asparagus canners that studies will be carried on during the 1947 canning season to secure data on which to propose a regulation establishing standards for canned asparagus under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

These sources indicated that there will be a revision of the existing standard of identity, and a new proposed minimum standard of quality and a proposed (see *New Asparagus Standards*, page 120)

Campbell Addresses Ozark Canners Association Convention

The canning industry in 1946 produced the biggest pack of canned foods in the Nation's history, employed its largest number of workers and maintained wage rate increases that topped all industries but one, Carlos E. Campbell, Secretary, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C., told the members of the Ozark Canners Association holding their 39th Annual Convention at Springfield, Mo., February 6.

Pointing out that President Truman in his economic message to Congress had offered several objectives which he believed all industries should follow in 1947, Mr. Campbell said that the canning

industry not only measured up to these standards but actually was ahead in many instances. He stated that canners in all parts of the country have increased production, maintained high employment levels, and have raised wages, all of which were objectives outlined in the President's economic message.

"Demand for canned foods," Mr. Campbell added, "as evidenced by the level of consumer purchasing power and the prospects for continued high employment of labor, is at the highest level in the history of this Nation, and economists predict that it will continue high for at least the first half of 1947. Some are of the opinion that a high demand will continue throughout the year."

Consumption of canned foods has nearly doubled since the beginning of the war, Mr. Campbell explained. "Before the war, the American people were consuming on an average of 360 million cases of canned foods annually. This year, the men, women and children of this country will eat over 500 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables alone—and an additional 160 to 175 million cases of canned fish, canned meats, canned poultry and canned milk," he emphasized.

To meet this stepped-up demand, the canning industry has increased its packing facilities from 50 to 60 percent, he reminded the group of canners who came here from the canning communities of Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma to attend the Convention.

"Canned foods have become a mainstay in the American diet because most people have learned that canned foods, aside from being convenient, economical and safe to use, can be depended upon for their fine flavor, wholesomeness, and nutritional values," Mr. Campbell said. "Consumers today are realizing that a vast amount of research has gone into the development of better quality canned foods, that the raw agricultural products used in food canning are fresh and pure before they are packed, and that each can of canned foods is packed under the most sanitary conditions," he emphasized.

Spinach Acreage Reduced

Spinach processors in California and Texas apparently are planning a reduction of about 19 percent from 1946 in the acreage to be planted for canning and freezing in 1947, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week.

Home Economics

Run Eighth in Series of Ads on Canned Food Nutritive Values

A reprint of the editorial advertisement "Nutritive Value of Canned Sea Foods Takes On New Importance" is enclosed in this week's INFORMATION LETTER. The advertisement, the eighth in a series of advertisements appearing in the home economics magazine, *What's New In Home Economics*, is part of the program to give wider dissemination of the results of the research work conducted by the National Canners Association and the Can Manufacturers Institute.

The advertisement is designed for use by teachers and students of home economics and others in stressing the nutritive values of canned foods. It is published in the magazine on a perforated and punched page, thus making its removal easy and enabling teachers to keep the complete series in their notebooks for classroom and reference purposes.

A series of 10 advertisements has been contracted for, the first eight of which appeared in the April, May, June, September, October, November, December, 1946, and January, 1947, issues of *What's New In Home Economics*. The remaining two will be published this winter.

Written in nontechnical language the series was prepared by Marjorie Black, formerly director of the Association's Home Economics Division, in cooperation with Dr. E. J. Cameron of the N.C.A. Laboratory, Dr. L. E. Clifcorn of the Continental Can Company, and Dr. R. W. Pilcher of the American Can Company.

If additional copies of "Nutritive Value of Canned Sea Foods Takes On New Importance" or any of the other advertisements in the series are desired they may be obtained from the Home Economics Division, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Home Economics Staff to Give Lectures in Buffalo, N. Y.

Katherine R. Smith and Margaret E. Butler of the Home Economics Division will spend the week of February 10 to 14 in Buffalo, N. Y., where they will give a series of lectures about canned foods to groups who are meeting under the sponsorship of Mrs. Katherine Britt, Urban Home Demonstration Agent of that area.

Miss Smith will discuss the nutritive value of canned foods, improved labeling and new trends in today's foods, while Miss Butler will speak on the utilization of canned foods and on modern menu planning and meal service.

In addition to the series of lectures conferences will be held with leaders of nutrition in the area, teachers, newspaper and radio people. Visits will be made to school lunchroom services, hospital dietetic departments and to other foods people.

U. S. Aid Asked to Control Mexican Livestock Disease

Immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between Mexico and the United States to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico is urged by an Animal Industry Subcommission, comprising representatives of Mexico and the United States. The group is a part of a Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, which deals with agricultural problems affecting the two governments.

In its recommendations, which the latter body has approved, the Subcommission declares that "the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industries of Mexico, the United States, and other countries." It adds that the facilities of Mexico alone are "insufficient to cope successfully with this disease which constitutes an international problem." Members of the Subcommission are Severin O. Fladness, Oscar Flores, Maurice S. Shahan, Fernando Carmargo, Don Stoops, and Federico Rubio.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended February 1 totaled 304 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 15 percent below the 359 million pounds produced during the preceding week and 19 percent below the 376 million pounds recorded for last year.

Canned Food Statistics

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of canned sweet corn on January 1, 1947, totaled 7,929,000 cases, basis 24/2's, as compared with January 1, 1946, stocks in canners' hands of 9,278,000 cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. January 1, 1947, stocks in canners' hands were slightly more than 25 percent of the civilian supply for the current season, the Division stated.

Shipments of canned sweet corn out of canners' hands during December, 1946, totaled 3,011,000 cases, basis 24/2's, or about the same as shipments during December, 1945, which totaled 3,049,000 cases. Shipments from August 1 through January 1 of the current season totaled 21,852,000 cases or about 20 percent more than the 18,309,000 cases shipped during the corresponding period of the 1945-46 season.

Stocks of Canned Peas

Civilian stocks of canned peas on January 1, 1947, totaled 9,950,000 cases, basis 24/2's, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. This compares with Jauuary 1, 1946, stocks in canner's hands of 7,411,000 cases.

Shipments out of canner's hands during December, 1946, totaled 1,306,000 cases, basis 24/2's, which was about 13 percent less than December shipments in 1945 of 1,503,000 cases. Canner shipments of peas during November also were substantially lower than during November, 1945. Shipments of peas from June 1 to January 1 of the current season totaled 31,006,000 cases, basis 24/2's, as compared with 28,549,000 cases during the corresponding months of the 1945-46 season. Exports of canned peas from June 1 to November 30 (6 months), 1946, totaled 15,886,193 pounds or more than 500,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

The following tables, compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics show the civilian supplies for the 1945-46 and 1946-47 marketing seasons and regional stocks on January 1, 1947, with comparisons. The January 1 stocks are based on reports of canners who packed about 88 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting. *(See tables at right.)*

The following tables show the civilian supplies for the 1945-46 and 1946-47 marketing seasons and civilian stocks by regions and style of pack for January 1, 1947, with comparisons. The January 1, 1947, stocks are based on reports from canners who packed about 86 percent of the 1946 pack together with estimates for those not reporting.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Sweet Corn

	1945-46	1946-47
	(Cases—basis 24/2's)	
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1	100,000	100,000
Pack	28,237,000	30,951,000
Total supply	28,337,000	31,051,000
Government purchases	750,000	(a) 1,270,000
Civilian supply	27,587,000	29,781,000
Civilian stocks, January 1	9,278,000	7,929,000
Civilian shipments, December	3,049,000	3,011,000
Civilian shipments, August 1 to January 1	18,309,000	21,852,000

(a) Announced government procurement.

Civilian Stocks in Canners' Hands, January 1, 1947

	Total Civilian Stocks December 1, 1946	Total Civilian Stocks January 1, 1947	Civilian Shipments during December, 1946
Eastern States	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*
Cream Style White	222,041	154,899	67,142
Cream Style Golden	1,326,588	966,227	360,361
Whole Kernel Golden	705,765	520,120	185,645
Whole Kernel White	89,197	57,412	31,785
Total Eastern	2,343,591	1,698,658	644,933
Western States			
Cream Style White	1,267,950	861,923	406,027
Cream Style Golden	3,141,998	2,329,010	812,988
Whole Kernel Golden	4,748,770	3,508,867	1,239,903
Whole Kernel White	116,575	80,560	36,015
Total Western	9,275,293	6,780,360	2,494,933
Total United States	11,618,884	8,479,018	3,139,866

Civilian Stocks and Shipments Canned Peas

	1945-46	1946-47
	(Cases—basis 24/2's)	
Civilian carryover stocks, June 1	131,000	398,000
Pack	39,649,000	40,933,000
Total supply	39,780,000	41,331,000
Government purchases	3,820,000	a375,000
Civilian supply	35,960,000	40,956,000
Civilian stocks, January 1	7,411,000	9,950,000
Shipments during December	1,503,000	1,306,000
Shipments, June 1 to January 1	28,549,000	31,006,000

(a) Announced government procurement.

Civilian Stocks in Canners' Hands, January 1, 1947

	Total Civilian Stocks December 1, 1946	Total Civilian Stocks January 1, 1947	Civilian Shipments during December, 1946
New York and Maine	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*
Alaskas	14,626	14,532	94
Sweets	959,293	871,424	87,869
Mid-Atlantic			
Alaskas	367,360	345,354	22,006
Sweets	317,374	299,604	17,770
Mid-West			
Alaskas	2,081,675	1,877,633	204,042
Sweets	3,857,232	3,335,004	522,228
Western			
Alaskas	99,508	86,703	12,805
Sweets	3,269,188	2,863,588	405,600
Total U. S.			
Alaskas	2,563,169	2,324,222	238,947
Sweets	8,403,087	7,369,620	1,033,467

1946 Canned Asparagus Pack Sets New Record

The 1946 pack of canned asparagus totaled 4,442,632 actual cases, a new record high pack for this commodity, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. The 1946 pack is nearly 85 percent larger than last year's pack of 3,920,504 cases, and the previous record pack of 3,995,034 cases produced in 1942.

Stocks of canned asparagus in canners hands on January 1, 1947, totaled 413,478 actual cases, the Division stated.

Details of the pack by States and by can sizes are shown in the tables below. Quantities shown in the first table are in actual cases (*see tables at right*):

1946 Asparagus Pack Compared with 1945

	1945		1946	
	White Cases	All Green Cases	White Cases	All Green Cases
New Jersey	.....	432,406	.....	624,386
Illinois	932	361,314	.....	396,388
Michigan	15,544	193,755	36,336	224,180
Washington and Oregon	.....	248,603	.....	208,977
California (a)	1,180,127	1,299,825	1,156,052	1,627,408
Other States	.....	187,998	.....	168,905
Total	1,196,603	2,723,901	1,192,388	3,250,344

1946 Asparagus Pack by Can Sizes

Can size	White	All Green	Total
24/2	1,074,463	2,687,796	3,762,259
48/1 p	.....	2,153	2,153
24/1 sq	.....	17,565	17,565
24/2½	2,700	39,112	41,812
6/10	115,225	239,926	355,151
Misc. tin and glass	.....	263,692	263,692
Total	1,192,388	3,250,344	4,442,632

(a) California figures are from Asparagus Advisory Board.

Canned Milk Statistics

Production of canned evaporated milk during 1946 is estimated at 3,081,550,000 pounds, a decline of 18 percent from 1945, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. The 1946 production was the fifth highest of record. Output of 183,550,000 pounds for December was 11 percent higher than in December 1945, but 9 percent below the 5-year average for the month.

The 1946 production of condensed milk (case goods) was 112,880,000 pounds, a decrease of 22 percent from 1945. December, 1946 output was estimated at 6,780,000 pounds, 23 percent less than that of December, 1945 and 10 percent below the 1940-44 average for the month.

Stocks of canned evaporated milk held by reporting manufacturers on December 31 were 129,464,000 pounds, 80 percent above a year earlier but 30 percent below the 5-year average for the date. Stocks of evaporated milk held by wholesale grocers at the end of 1946 were 24 percent higher than a year earlier. The combined stocks held by manufacturers and wholesale grocers for December 31 were 64 percent larger than a year earlier. Holdings of canned condensed milk held by manufacturers were 5,230,000 pounds on December 31, a decrease of 2 percent from a year earlier and 30 percent from the December 31 average for 1940-44. The combined stocks of manufacturers and wholesale grocers last December 31 were 5,573,000 pounds, compared with 5,526,000 pounds a year earlier—a 1 percent gain.

1946 California Fruit and Vegetable Pack

The California pack of canned fruits and vegetables totaled 82,551,983 actual cases in 1946 according to a report issued by the Canners League of California. This compares with a pack of 56,137,403 in 1945 and 59,176,790 actual cases in 1944. The California packs by commodities for the past five years are shown in the following tables below:

Canned Fruits

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	(*Actual cases—all grades and sizes*)				
Apricots	3,159,547	1,200,662	7,968,858	4,082,085	10,422,205
Cherries	319,299	146,905	277,015	558,786	639,733
Pears	1,998,107	1,808,468	1,469,138	1,505,782	1,344,638
Free peaches	1,131,675	549,364	345,077	530,385	1,042,993
Cling peaches	13,528,129	10,525,898	12,723,302	12,574,557	17,604,924
Spiced cling peaches	59,230	21,328	40,888	(a)	163,272
Plums	62,968	65,409	91,310	71,684	102,098
Figs	751,187	980,799	942,878	689,849	658,013
Other fruits	79,044	163,389	46,219	264,242	600,650
Fruit cocktail	5,484,144	5,652,767	6,301,818	6,112,339	7,831,517
Mixed fruits	.....	74,922	167,558	567,780	748,105
Fruits for salad	587,042	.....	.....	.....	296,089
Totals	27,160,972	21,189,911	30,374,061	26,957,489	41,454,237

(a) Included in "Cling peaches."

Canned Vegetables

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	(*Actual cases—all grades and sizes*)				
Asparagus	2,258,046	2,070,760	2,436,385	2,470,952	2,783,460
String beans	348,659	521,161	488,311	387,415	359,693
Peas	276,785	440,909	230,190	199,881	156,807
Spinach	2,684,912	2,134,635	2,635,311	2,546,932	2,658,676
Tomatoes	5,617,708	3,532,648	3,068,094	2,280,639	4,038,436
Tomato juice	3,382,872	4,591,308	6,350,273	7,025,479	9,267,624
Tomato paste	2,304,673	2,437,202	3,377,938	2,520,649	3,629,062
Tomato puree	1,924,547	2,461,872	3,657,473	4,074,282	5,296,373
Tomato catsup:					
Tin	1,295,771	1,086,066	1,229,497	686,474	973,833
Glass bottles	Not compiled	1,792,896	1,878,679	2,120,058	3,260,454
Tomato sauce and/or Hot sauce	1,876,723	2,067,328	2,190,267	2,739,787	5,285,600
Other tomato products:					
Tin	246,144	244,029	281,477	188,195	117,835
Glass bottles	(a)	308,488	151,922	331,050	507,689
Carrots	(b)	(a)	(b)	955,578	816,595
Other vegetables	776,588	594,056	836,912	643,543	1,948,609
Totals	22,983,428	24,284,018	28,802,729	29,179,914	41,007,746

(a) Not compiled. (b) Included in "Other vegetables."

Stocks of Canned Carrots

Stocks of canned carrots in canners' hands on January 1, 1947, totaled 1,641,152 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. January 1 stocks by areas, style of pack, and can sizes, as compiled from reports of canners packing about 85 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Stocks of Canned Carrots in Canners' Hands (Total Sold and Unsold)

Style of Pack	January 1, 1947 24/2	24/2½	6/10	Misc. Tin and Glass	Total
EASTERN STATES					
Whole	.....	.....	237	.....	237
Cut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sliced	656	.....	3,744	6,660	11,060
Diced	131,008	.....	17,311	6,973	155,292
Shoestring	10,613	.....	1,411	.....	12,024
Total	142,277	.....	22,703	13,633	178,613
MIDWESTERN STATES					
Whole	86	.....	1,941	.....	2,027
Cut	2,345	.....	6,259	.....	8,604
Sliced	2,127	.....	6,280	.....	8,407
Diced	253,521	.....	117,859	88,825	460,205
Shoestring	26,213	.....	10,760	26,981	63,954
Total	284,292	.....	143,099	115,806	543,197
WESTERN STATES					
Whole	145	.....	2,113	.....	2,258
Cut	.....	.....	38,990	.....	38,990
Sliced	6,891	.....	19,419	.....	26,310
Diced	494,076	.....	278,180	7,282	779,538
Shoestring	49,284	.....	22,962	.....	72,246
Total	550,396	.....	361,664	7,282	919,342
U. S. Total	976,965	.....	527,466	136,721	1,641,152

Stocks of Canned Beets

Stocks of canned beets in canners' hands on January 1, 1947, totaled 3,702,134 actual cases, the Association's Division of Statistics reported this week. January 1 stocks by areas, style of pack, and can sizes, as compiled from reports of canners packing about 85 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Stocks of Canned Beets in Canners' Hands (Total Sold and Unsold)

Style of Pack	January 1, 1947 24/2	24/2½	6/10	Misc. Tin and Glass	Total
EASTERN STATES					
Whole	29,167	3,736	42,050	47,852	172,805
Cut	112,875	136,973	90,870	12,567	373,285
Sliced	230,827	40,721	122,088	245,873	639,509
Diced	60,824	.....	29,622	31,386	121,832
Shoestring	54,339	.....	13,192	71,712	141,243
Total	538,032	201,430	299,822	409,390	1,448,674
MIDWESTERN STATES					
Whole	195,362	40,402	59,739	114,695	410,198
Cut	102,951	79,681	70,033	22,027	274,692
Sliced	220,039	27,801	146,314	175,015	569,169
Diced	87,430	763	48,383	50,953	187,529
Shoestring	54,011	78	13,565	15,260	82,912
Total	659,793	148,725	338,032	377,950	1,524,500
WESTERN STATES					
Whole	60,088	.....	11,770	.....	71,858
Cut	53,786	5,223	1,753	.....	60,762
Sliced	193,178	.....	71,747	.....	264,925
Diced	217,604	.....	51,725	6,366	275,695
Shoestring	32,609	.....	13,527	9,384	55,720
Total	557,265	5,223	150,522	15,950	728,960
U. S. Total	1,755,090	355,378	788,376	803,290	3,702,134

Stocks of Canned Beans

Stocks of canned green and wax beans in canners' hands January 1, 1947, totaled 4,530,026 actual cases, equivalent 4,767,000 cases, basis 24/2's, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics reports. January 1 stocks of green and wax beans by areas, compiled from reports of canners who packed about 80 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Area	January 1, 1947 Stocks Green	Wax	Total
Northeast	661,355	303,937	965,292
Mid-Atlantic	1,015,393	28,533	1,043,926
Mid-West	294,023	75,076	369,099
West	1,002,264	23,520	1,025,784
South	1,107,932	17,993	1,125,925
U. S. Total	4,080,967	449,059	4,530,026

Canned Tomato Stocks

Stocks of canned tomatoes in canners' hands January 1, 1947, totaled 3,227,971 actual cases, equivalent to 3,958,000 cans, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. January 1 stocks by areas compiled from reports of canners who packed about 70 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Area	January 1, 1947 Stocks *Actual cases*
Northeast	45,893
Mid-Atlantic	793,931
Mid-West	626,583
West	1,553,377
South	208,187
U. S. Total	3,227,971

Truck Crop Prices Lower

Prices received by farmers for commercial truck crops produced for the fresh market this winter probably will average moderately lower than those received during the last three winter seasons, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week. Aggregate production is expected to be about 29 percent above the 1935-44 average and only 3 percent below the large quantity produced last winter.

Demand for fresh vegetable crops this winter will be somewhat weaker than last winter because of increased competition from canned and frozen vegetables, and from the abundant storage supply of such "staples" as potatoes, carrots, cabbage, and onions. Snap beans, green peppers, and cucumbers are winter season fresh vegetables which probably will be lowest in price relative to last winter.

Legislation

House Committee Considers Extension of Farm Labor Program

Legislation to continue until December 31, 1947, the farm labor program presently administered by the Department of Agriculture is being considered by the House Committee on Agriculture. Agreement to report this bill (H. R. 1388) was believed to have been reached as the INFORMATION LETTER went to press. The proposed legislation would authorize the recruitment of foreign workers and the placement of foreign and domestic farm labor throughout the calendar year 1947. Under the authorization, liquidation of the program would not commence until January 1, 1948. The current program expires on June 30 and liquidation was scheduled to begin about April 1.

Funds to operate the extended program, however, must be approved by the House Appropriations Committee. It is expected that the necessary amount will be authorized by that Committee and contained in the annual Department of Agriculture supply bill when it is submitted to Congress this spring.

The Agriculture Committee held hearings on February 4, 5, and 6 on a proposal introduced by Committee Chairman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas to extend the program for 12 months. In the course of the hearings a representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation stated that a permanent program was wanted but that an extension of the present program (not including a liquidation period) for a period of six months would give sufficient time in which to determine whether provisions should be made in a permanent program for the importation of foreign labor.

Representatives of State Unemployment Compensation Commissions testified in opposition to an extension of the program on the ground that the various State employment agencies are able to take care of farm labor supply problems (excluding the recruitment of foreign labor) at much less than the present cost.

W. R. Buie, Director of the Labor Branch of the Department of Agriculture placed before the Committee an estimate of peak requirements in 1947 for foreign labor, submitted on February 1 by the State Extension services, totaling 94,575 workers. He explained that this total would be cut considerably when actual certifications of need were submitted prior to the supplying of foreign workers by the Labor Branch.

With Congressional action underway on an extension of the present temporary program, representatives of the users of farm labor are continuing the work of developing a permanent program.

MARKETING AGREEMENT HEARING

(Concluded from page 115)

percent of the canners fail to favor the issuance of the order.

Although two of the four witnesses who have appeared before the Committee primarily were interested in other provisions of the bill, each has asked that the law be broadened to include all commodities. Marvin H. Walker of the Florida Citrus Producers Trade Association testified that the bill would permit the placing of limitations on the volume and quality of fruit going to canners and would bring processors into an industry program covering both the canning and fresh shipment of Florida citrus, the diversion of surplus fruit, and the establishment of reserve pools.

S. R. Smith, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Department of Agriculture stated that the Department favored the extension of the Act to all agricultural commodities. However, he pointed out to the Committee that canners and processors have historically been opposed to being brought within the purview of the Act.

NEW ASPARAGUS STANDARDS

(Concluded from page 115)

standard of fill of container for canned asparagus. The studies will include both culturally bleached asparagus and green asparagus.

Canners, through experience with other products, have learned that considerable preparation is necessary to assure the promulgation of the best possible standards for all concerned. Asparagus canners will be urged to give the matter of new standards for asparagus their full and immediate consideration.

In order to be of service to the industry in expediting this matter, a meeting of an advisory group representing the different asparagus canning areas will be called soon to make plans for the work that must be done in connection with the proposed standards. Plans call for a thorough survey of all of the principal asparagus canning areas and the preparation of experimental packs to cover all of the factors which may enter into the formulation of the standards.

Michigan Law Does Not Apply to Canned Orange Juice

Canned orange juice to which sugar has been added does not come within the provision of the Michigan State beverage law requiring the payment of an annual $10 inspection fee for each beverage sold within the State, according to a decision handed down January 25, by a Michigan court.

In the case of *Carpenter Cook Co.* v. *Department of Agriculture* a wholesale grocer sought to enjoin the Michigan authorities from collecting an inspection fee for Florida canned orange juice to which sugar had been added. The Michigan statute imposes a $10 annual inspection fee on each non-alcoholic beverage manufactured or bottled outside the State and sold within the State but provides that this fee shall not apply to "pure fruit juices that have been manufactured, packed and labeled in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act." The State contended that the addition of sugar to the canned orange juice removed this product from the special exception for "pure fruit juices."

The Circuit Court for the County of Menominee held in this case that canned orange juice which contains added sugar is a "pure fruit juice" within the ordinary meaning of that term and is thus not subject to the annual inspection fee.

"Area of Production" Defined

In view of the confusion on the part of some canners as to the meaning of the "area of production" definition recently issued by the Wage and Hour Administrator, again canners are reminded that this new definition has no effect on the regular canning exemptions provided by Sections 7(c) and 7(b)(3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Administrator's definition of the "area of production" applies only

to the total exemption for processing within the area of production provided by Section 13(a)(10) and to an *alternative* exemption to the regular 14 week canning exemption in Section 7(c). (See INFORMATION LETTER for Jan. 4, 1947, page 4). Since the canning industry's exemption under Section 7(c) is independent of any definition of the "area of production," only canners who are able to qualify under the Section 13(a)(10) exemption are affected by the new definition.

Raw Products

Group Discusses the Control of Tomato Late Blight

The N.C.A. Tomato Plant Committee met with a group of plant growers and Director C. H. Alden of the Georgia Department of Entomology at Atlanta, Ga., on January 15 and outlined the following points with regard to the control of tomato late blight:

1. Copper is to replace mercury as the primary control ingredient.

2. A thorough inventory of the plant growers' present spray and dust equipment is to be taken at once, with replacement and repairs to follow. (Some equipment has deteriorated to a surprising extent during the war years.)

3. To alleviate serious shortages and to expedite delivery of critical parts, equipment, chemicals and supplies, a resolution was unanimously passed asking National Canners Association's Raw Products group to appoint a special committee from among the larger tomato product packers so that immediate cooperation be given members of the Georgia Plant Growers Association.

4. Spraying was favored over dusting on a reported control ratio of approximately 90 per cent to 75 per cent, but it was recognized that dusting was faster, that additional dusting equipment was more readily available than spraying equipment and that spraying was often impossible following a heavy rain.

5. Frequency of spraying or dusting was favored at seven, and not 10-day intervals, but *complete coverage* was constantly stressed. It was suggested that the regulations be accepted as minimum standards only and that each plant grower assume personal responsibility for growing a plant that meets all requirements.

6. Caution was mentioned on three points:

A. The possible danger of importing tomato plants from Florida this year.

B. Planting space between rows 21 inches rather than the minimum of 14 inches may be factor in disease control.

C. The danger attendant on over production of tomato plants in Georgia resulting in possible abandonment of fields which might become carriers of disease.

7. Special interest was taken in the report by Dr. Edw. K. Vaughan that fully implemented spray and dust experiments in four Georgia plant districts was planned, with forty collaborators in the north.

8. Time is of the essence. A general awareness of common danger was felt by all. Heavy interests are at stake. These factors no doubt led to the close harmony that prevailed.

Garden Director Urges Garden Planning for Communities

Paul C. Stark, Director of the National Garden Program, this week urged concerted action on the part of every community in planning and carrying out home and civic improvements through a broad peacetime program of gardening.

"Without the emergency pressure for increasing our national food supply," Stark said, "we can now concentrate on gardening in its over-all sense. Vegetable gardens are still highly desirable to insure better nutrition, to help meet living costs, and to provide recreation for the entire family. But gardeners can now devote more time to improving their home surroundings. They can put increased effort in making their communities more livable and attractive. Now is the time to make plans for an aggressive program," he added.

Stark declared that a scanning of any community, urban or rural, would clearly bring home the need for making our homes, schoolyards, churches, cemeteries and roadsides more attractive and for providing more adequate space for outdoor living—more parks and other recreational activities. Business and residential areas, and farm homes in many places, will be found needing landscape improvements. Meeting these needs will necessarily require long range planning and operations, but now is the time to begin, he said.

Personnel

Southern California Officers

At the last annual meeting of the Southern California Food Processors Association the following officers were elected for 1947: President—James Finley, The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.; vice president—Charles Kern, Kern Food Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; secretary—Elmer H. Howlett, 649 S. Olive Street, Suite 1115, Los Angeles 14, Calif.; and treasurer—W. E. Beach, McKeon Canning Company, Inc., Burbank, Calif.

Utah Canners Elect Officers

At the annual executive meeting of the Utah Canners Association held recently at Ogden, the following officers were elected: President—Victor R. Smith, Box Elder Packing Corp., Bingham City; vice president—D. B. Stringham, Royal Canning Company, Ogden; and secretary-treasurer—Harvey F. Cahill, Ogden.

de Doelder Joins Empire State

John M. Stroup, president of the Empire State Pickling Co., has announced the appointment of John de Doelder as sales manager of the Manchester Canning Co., Inc., and as assistant sales manager of the Empire State Pickling Co. Mr. de Doelder formerly was vice president of the Perfection Canning Co., Inc., of Newark, N. Y.

Comstock Promotes DeWeaver

Leon DeWeaver has been named purchasing agent for the Comstock Canning Corp., Newark, N. Y., succeeding Pat Smith who has been promoted to another position with the firm.

Continental Can Co. Changes

The Continental Can Co. has announced that Walter Hitchcock has returned to the company after a year's absence and is now located in New Orleans as assistant to the district sales manager. The firm stated also that R. W. Johnson, sales representative for Continental Can Company, formerly located in Columbus, Ohio, has moved to Cincinnati.

Foreign Trade

Horticultural Advisory Group Makes Foreign Trade Requests

Ten recommendations concerning forthcoming trade agreement negotiations on United States horticultural commodities have been submitted by the Horticultural Industry Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade, the Department of Agriculture announced this week.

The committee, comprised of 63 producers and handlers of horticultural commodities including the deciduous, citrus and dried fruit, vegetable, potato and tree nut industries, was established in December, 1945, to "counsel and cooperate with the Government in the development of programs to promote a desirable pattern of foreign trade in fruits and vegetables."

The committee's recommendations were contained in a report to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and are as follows:

(1) That when domestic supplies are normally ample for all domestic demands, there be adequate tariffs to protect the domestic markets of United States producers who are dependent upon these markets.

(2) That reductions in United States tariffs should be granted only when benefiting countries agree to abandon such trade barriers as exchange controls, import permits, quota systems, etc., which can nullify tariff concessions granted by them on United States products—and that when another government fails to abandon such controls, the United States Government impose similar controls on importations from that country.

(3) That the United States trade agreement negotiators insist upon the abandonment by other countries of all discriminatory and prejudicial area rates of duty, such as those now prevailing under the British Empire Preference Agreement.

(4) That adequate provision be made in revised trade agreements to protect the United States producers against exchange manipulations and restrictions, which have discriminatory effects and are incompatible with the principles of multilateral trade.

(5) That the United States government, in its trade agreement negotiations and other efforts to revive world trade, insist upon the earliest possible abandonment of all monopoly buying, governmental or otherwise, of horticultural products.

(6) That in trade agreement negotiations, the less tangible trade barriers such as standards and sanitary controls on imported products, be strictly limited in their application to proper and reasonable inspection purposes and be not more severe than those imposed by the importing country on its domestic products.

(7) That the United States representatives in trade agreement negotiations take the initiative in proposing the establishment of an international commission to standardize the markings on containers of horticultural products.

(8) That provision be made in revised trade agreements to prohibit rejection of an entire lot of fresh horticultural products because one unit or sample does not meet the grading or other requirements of the importing country, and that such rejection be permitted only upon the basis of a representative sample of the entire lot or shipment.

(9) That, when there is a two-way trade in one commodity between the United States and another country, there be established a joint commission representative of the two governments, and advised by their respective industry groups, to consider special problems affecting their mutual trade in such commodity.

(10) That the United States government representatives consult with representatives of their horticultural industries at all stages during the negotiations on trade agreements, as do representatives of other countries, so that they may have the benefit of the knowledge and experience of industry people in these matters, and their advice upon all proposals developed during the negotiations.

1947 Fruit Prices Drop

Prices for fruit this winter are expected to continue at somewhat lower levels than a year earlier, mainly because of increased production. Price prospects seem most favorable for pears, apples, and lemons and least favorable oranges and grapefruit, the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated this week.

Grower and terminal market auction prices for oranges and grapefruit declined sharply last fall, reaching levels well below those of a year earlier but still markedly above the 1935-39 levels. Price declines were largest for oranges, for which there was a sharp increase in production this season plus large carry-in stocks of canned juice.

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